MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2014 JULY 27 MM 9: 30 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013
Thomasville Water Supply Name

Objoobo

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Émail the message to the address below) Other Date(s) customers were informed: / / , / / , / / CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed:____/_/ As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Rankin County Wews Date Published: 06/11/14 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Doug Boll Dous Barker

Name/Title Président, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/20/14 Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 Thomasville Water Assn 0610086, 06/03/2014

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present Thomasville Water Associations 2013 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our Well Draws from the Cockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability Our rating is LOWER.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please contact our office with any comments or questions you may have.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Thomasville Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,											
Contominanto	or MRDLG	TT, or	Your	1	ange	Sample	3/5-	la Mari					
Contaminants Disinfectants & Disinfects		MRDL	Water	Low	High	<u>Date</u>	VIO	lation	Typical Source				
(There is convincing eviden			infectant is	necessa	ry for co	ntrol of micr	obial c	ontamina	ints)				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	20	NA	ĺ	2010			By-product of drinking water chlorination				
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	NA		2013	1	No	Water additive used to control microbes				
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	26.09	NA		2010	1	Vo	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Inorganic Contaminants		1	+										
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0013	NA		2013	1	Vo	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.415	NA		2013	î	Vo	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories				
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	1.291	NA		2010	Ì	٧o	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories				
			Your	Sam	ple	# Samples	s	Exceed					
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	AL	Water	Dat	<u>te</u>	Exceeding A	AL	<u>AL</u>	Typical Source				
Inorganic Contaminants				Name			L						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	200)8	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	200)8	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Unit Descriptions		LL		<u> </u>				·					
Ter	·m						Defi	nition					
pp	m				ppm: ¡	oarts per mill	lion, or	milligra	ms per liter (mg/L)				
pp	ь				ppb: p	arts per billi	on, or i	microgra	ms per liter (μg/L)				
N/								applicab					
ND NR		ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.											
Important Drinking Wate		. :		***************************************	1111.	Widintornig	HOL TCC	uncu, oc	it recommended.				
Ter		Missa Marinesa and					Defi	nition					
MC	LG					known or ex		l risk to h	el of a contaminant in drinking water lealth. MCLGs allow for a margin of				
MCL			MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.										
TT			TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.										
AL			AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.										
Variances and Exemptions			Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment										
MRDLG			technique under certain conditions. MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.										
MRDL			MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for										
MN	MNR				control of microbial contaminants. MNR: Monitored Not Regulated								
MP			MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level										
For more informatio		ontact:		ALC:	:								

Contact Name: Lawrence Nash

Address:

2483 Star Road Florence, MS 39073 Phone: 601-813-4760

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 2014, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

2013 Thomasville Water Assn 0610086, 06/03/2014

Figure materials:

We replaced to present Teneral III With Association 2011. Associative Quality Report (Consener Confidence Report) as required by the West placed to present Association of the State Online, Water Act (SDWA). This report designed on period, admits a virule year water contox (fings, what is consisted, and how at continue, and have a continue of the state of the year's realized quality. We are executed to providing you with information because in themself association are located in the state of t

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Where does my water come from? Our Well Draws from the Gockfield Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability Our rating is LOWER.

Our monitor is LOWER.

Why are there contensions in any distinsing water?

Distinsing satire, including bounded states, many consolidately be expected to ecotion at least small amounts of home contensions. The presence of contensions does not exclusive by the state pasts a benefit new. More information about contensions are potential tested felicities as better than the presence of the state pasts are possible of the state pasts and the state pasts are possible of the state pasts are possible or the past are possible or the past are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or the past are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or the past are possible or the past are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or possible or the state past are possible or possible or the state past are possible or possible or the state past are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or possible or the state past are possible or possible or the state pasts are possible or possible or the state past are possible or p

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Water Quality Data Table

Water Quality Date Table

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Contaminants	MCLG MRDLG	MCL. TT. or MROL			Sample Date	Molation	Typical Squrce				
Distafectante & Distafect	at Br-Prode	au.					Constitution				
There is considering eviden	ce that addit	on of a do	Affectant is	accessary.	for cor	onen 16 iun	dal contami	(MAIT)			
Historicatic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	10	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chloringing			
Chiorino (As C22) (ppen)	4	4	0.6	NA	ŭ.	20(3	Ne	Water additive used to control			
TTHMs [Total Tritalemethanes! (oob)	NA	80	26.09	NA		2010	No.	microbes By-product of drinking water			
Laurzesic Controllagon	A		CONTRACTOR OF STREET		2000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	ASSESSED BY MARKET	disinfection			
Barium (ppeur	-2	2	0.0013	МА		2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinerles; Ecosion of natural deposits			
Flworide (ppm)	•	•	0.415	NA		2013	No.	Ereaton of ratinal deposits: Water siddlife which promotes among teel Dischinge from Entitlers and alumnium Entitlers and alumnium Entitlers. Dischinge from electronics, glass, as Leaching from our processing sites, drug Georgies.			
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	•	1.291	NA	(GG)	2010	No				
			Year	Sampi	90/B860	# Samples	Faceto				
Contaminants	MOLG	AL.	Water	Date		acceding Al	, AL	Typical Source			
Sorganic Conteminants											
Copper - scrion level et contorner (aps (ppm)	и	13	0.3	2008		0	No	Corresion of Incestigled plumbin systems: Erosion of natural deposits			
E.cad - action level at odosumer laps (oph)	0	15	1	1008		Q.	No	Correction of howeshold plumbing systems; Erosian of natural deposits			
Valt Descriptions			,								
Teri			ļ				Definition				
ppen		open, parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)									
pre-		ppb. parts per billion, or nucrograms per liter (pg/L)									
NA ND			NA: not applicable ND: Not detected								
NR				Carrier Contract	NR: 7			d at recommended			
important Detaking Water											
ferr	•		WCL C.	220			Definition				
MCLG		MCLO: Macinium Contenting Level Obs: The level of a contenting in disking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLO: allow for a margin of safety.									
MC!			MCI M.	sximum C : water M	ontami Cluvian	set as close t	ta highest fo o the BSCL () jost rechnolo	el of a contaminant that is allowed in c as feasible using the best available are			
77			TT: Frestment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminan								
At.			AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers								
Variances and Exemptions		Prestricts or other requirements which a vater system most follow. Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, or a treatment.									
MRDLG			MRDLG: Maximum residual distriction level goal. The level of a drinking water								
MRDL			reflect the benefits of the use of distinguishes to control magnifications and MRDL: Maximum residual distinguishes level. The highest level of a distinguishest allowed in distinguishest level of a distinguishest allowed in distinguishest level. The highest level of a distinguishest allowed in distinguishest of a distinguishest residual is necessary for								
SINE		- 10 (1 () () () () () () () () ()		geografiy Manadasiy		control of m	embial cost	imigants.			
MPL.			MNR: Monitored Not Regulated MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly swom, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendalory thereto, and that a certain

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2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THOMASVILLE WATER ASSN 0610086

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 166 No. 47 on the 11th day of June, 2014

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this 11th day of June, 2014

FRANCES CONGER
My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

PRINTER'S FEE:

3 column by 14 high ad Mt \$500 volumn inch..... \$294.00 Proof of Publication ID No 28593 NOTARY PUBLIC Comm.Expires January 25, 2016 TOT AL. \$297.00 AMON COUNT